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TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1863.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE's letter to Gov. Magoffin originally published in the Washington Constitution reached yesterday evening in the Cincinnati papers. We lay it before our readers and bespeak for it a thoughtful perusal.

NEW POST-OFFICE ENVELOPES.—We were shown on Saturday by our Postmaster, B. F. JOHNSON, Esq., some of the new stamped envelopes, of which he has received a supply from the Department. They are of two kinds, one being stamped three cents for letters, and the other one cent for circulars. The letter envelopes are ruled on the inside of the sealing side with black lines, which show through the envelope, so as to guide the direction, but when the letter is put in the envelope it conceals the lines. The price of prepaid envelopes is no more than the price of other envelopes and the stamps purchased separately, and are much more safe and convenient, as the stamps cannot come off of them, as they often do when only stuck on a blank envelope, and thereby letters are often delayed, if they ever do reach their destination.

TENNESSEE.—It will be seen by our dispatches that a Convention is to be called in Tennessee to decide whether that State shall stay in or go out of the Union. If it decides that it ought to go out, the question is to be submitted to the people. The Convention will meet on the 18th of February.

GEORGIA AND LOUISIANA.—The State Convention of Georgia meets next Wednesday, 16th; that of Louisiana, Wednesday, 23d; and Texas on Monday, the 28th inst. There seems to be little doubt that they will follow the example of South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida.

FLORIDA FORCES.—The Federal troops have abandoned all the forts in Florida except Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, and the telegraph says three hundred men had left Mobile to surprise and take it. There may have been a bit of a fight on the occasion.

City Officers, 1863.
The city election, Saturday, January 5th, 1863, resulted as follows:

Councilmen.—G. W. Gwin, A. G. Cammack, Jns. Harlan, G. W. Owen, L. A. Thomas, R. Runyan, Jas. M. Todd, and H. I. Todd.

City Attorney.—D. W. Lindsey.

At a meeting of the Board the following officers were elected:

Mayor.—G. W. Gwin.
Chief of the Board.—J. W. Batchelor.
City Marshal.—W. B. Holman.
Treasurer.—Jno. R. Graham.
Assessor.—Jno. R. Graham.
Market Master.—Henry Brown.
Watchman.—Henry Brown.

The Mayor appointed the following standing committees:

On Finance.—Messrs. H. I. Todd and Cammack.
On Gas Works.—Messrs. Owen and Runyan.
On Water Works.—Messrs. Runyan and Thomas.

On Streets.—Messrs. Thomas, H. I. Todd, and J. M. Todd.
On Fire Department.—Messrs. Cammack and J. M. Todd.
On Markets, &c.—Messrs. Owen and Runyan.

On Ordinances.—Messrs. Harlan and Thomas.
On Education.—Messrs. Runyan and Harlan.
On Hotel and Public Grounds.—Messrs. J. M. Todd and Harlan.

Titus Pompanius Atticus Bibb. in a Secession communication to the Louisville Courier, calls God Almighty "the Great Potter."—*Lon. Journal.*

That is a Biblical allusion—of course.

ANOTHER SECRETARY RESIGNED.—We learn by private dispatch that Hon. P. F. Thomas, who a short time since succeeded Mr. Cobb as Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned.

He is a Southern man and couldn't stand the coercive measures of the President. Hon. John A. Dix, of New York, is his successor.

There is now but one Southern man a member of the Cabinet—a thing unparalleled in the history of the government.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The February number is on our table, and having frequently expressed in our columns that it is far superior to all other magazines of its class published in the United States, it appears to us unnecessary to occupy space merely to reaffirm that opinion. No eulogy can add to the reputation of this Magazine and no disparagements can subtract from its merits. Go to Keenon & Crutcher's bookstore and procure a copy.

A Convention of the Ohio Democracy, without distinction, has been called to meet at Columbus on January 23d.

The John Brown invasion affair cost Virginia \$220,000.

Andy Johnson, the Tennessee Senator who made the "coercion" speech, was burned in effigy in Christian county, Ky., the other day.

The people of Driftwood township, Jackson county, Indiana, had a Union meeting on the 8th inst., and endorsed Crittenden's amendments.

The Government has concluded an agreement with Sweden and Norway in relation to the rendition of criminals from either State.

The United States Hotel is now really one of those tip-top Houses seldom to be met with, where the fare and accommodations are of the very best, and charges the very lowest. When you go to Louisville try it.

OUR NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Letter of Vice President Breckinridge to the Governor of Kentucky.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I think all thoughtful men will approve your conduct in convening the Legislature.

Within a few weeks I have received many letters, chiefly from Kentucky, asking my opinion as to the prospect of a fair adjustment of our political troubles, which I have not answered for reasons satisfactory to my own mind, among which has been a lingering hope that some acceptable plan of settlement might be proposed by Congress, securing the rights and honor of all. I do not feel at liberty longer to remain silent, and, without intending to burden you with an extended letter, I will offer a few thoughts upon the condition of public affairs.

I am convinced that no thorough and satisfactory plan will be proposed to the States by Congress. All efforts for this purpose have disclosed differences too radical to admit of agreement.

At an early day in the session, on the motion of a Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Powell), a committee of thirteen Senators was appointed to consider the state of the country and report a remedy. It was composed of representative men from different parts of the Union. After long conferences, for many days, the Chairman reported to the Senate that they had been wholly unable to agree, and a reference to the journal of the Committee will reveal the radical differences between the Republicans and others.

Propositions, conceived in a spirit of patriotic concession, were offered by Senator Crittenden. I refer to them, because they concurred much to the spirit of conciliation. They embraced the following as amendments to the Constitution:

1. That Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the forts, dock yards, and other places under its jurisdiction in the Southern States.

2. That no provision be made for the transportation of slaves from one Territory to another, whether the transportation be eastward or westward.

3. That no provision be made for the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether the transportation be eastward or westward.

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employed to prohibit it north of the line, or by veiling its provisions in ambiguous phrases, could only result in new agitations and convulsions. I believe that Kentucky wants a thorough settlement of none, and one that any plain and honest mind can understand.

I have not referred to the personal liberty bills of the Northern States, because they are the subjects of State action; nor to various propositions concerning the Fugitive-slave Law, because they relate only to legislative action; nor to the question concerning the right of sojourn and transit with slave property, nor to several schemes of constitutional amendment which demand more for the South than the plan of Mr. Crittenden. I have said that, in my opinion, no thorough and satisfactory amendments will be proposed to the States by Congress; and I have taken the plan which concedes most to the Northern States, and which presents the least that I suppose any portion of the South would. And now, sir, I tell you that the Republican Congress, and I fear the country, never will adopt it. They will not recognize in any form, directly or indirectly, property in slaves. They will outlaw from the protection of the common Government property to the value of four thousand millions of dollars, and which is interwoven with the very structure of society in nearly half the States of the Union. They intend that the South shall never have any portion in the territory of the Union. Their policy is to wield the Federal Government for anti-slavery purposes and to crush all opposition by arms. I am not mistaken as to the purposes of the resolution and controlling spirit of that organization at this capital.

At an early day in the session, a number of gentlemen, fearing that no suitable guarantees could be proposed by Congress, began to look to the States and the people. The Republicans having control of the Northern States, our friends there were, of course, unable to move. An earnest effort was made here to secure a convention of all the States, in Congress, and to declare their independence. The plan would not be adopted, and the requisition was lost in the rapid progress of events.

Next, a more hopeful movement was set on foot, looking to an immediate conference of the border slaveholding States, (embracing Tennessee and North Carolina,) with the view to unite their counsel and avert the danger of civil war. But here, also, the obstacles proved insurmountable, and the time for such action has passed. Each of these States, therefore, must decide for itself the course it will occupy in this emergency.

The immediate question now presented is, peace or war. Whether the right of a State or States to dissolve connection with the Federal system be a reserved right, or one growing out of the Constitution, or the right of revolution, the great fact lies before us, that the act has been done and we are not permitted to doubt that in a few weeks seven or eight States, containing a large population, will have withdrawn from the Union.

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XXXVTH CONGRESS.—SECOND SESSION.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—SENATE.—Mr. Bigler presented the memorial of citizens of Lancaster county, Pa., for the restoration of peace and the preservation of the Union, and in favor of the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky. Also three memorials of similar import from Philadelphia, which were tabled for the present.

Mr. Cameron presented eight memorials from the citizens of Pennsylvania, favoring the passage of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, which were all tabled for the present.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill inquiring the expenses for the military establishments and forts.

Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were taken up. Mr. Trumbull proposed an amendment approving the conduct of Major Anderson by the Administration and the determination of the President to support him, and declaring that we will support the President in all constitutional measures for the enforcement of all laws for the preservation of the Union.

Mr. Hunter said that before the end of the month, six or seven States will have seceded; the old Union cannot now be saved; we cannot restore the dead. We will construct a new government, a new Union, which we propose making permanent. Since 1820 warfare against the social system of the South has been carried on, and a President is now coming into power who has declared that all States must be free or all slave. The South has all the elements of Empire. Mr. Hunter said that before the end of the month, six or seven States will have seceded; the old Union cannot now be saved; we cannot restore the dead. We will construct a new government, a new Union, which we propose making permanent. Since 1820 warfare against the social system of the South has been carried on, and a President is now coming into power who has declared that all States must be free or all slave. The South has all the elements of Empire.

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to the country in the existing financial pressure.

After a lengthy discussion the question was taken on the adoption of the amendment, which resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Speaker, (T. P. Porter), Alexander, Anthony, Barker, Boles, Bruner, Cissell, Coady, Davidson, DeHaven, Fisk, Gilson, Grover, Grundy, Irvin, Jenkins, Johnson, McBrayer, Read, Rhea, Rust, Wait, Walker, and Walton—21.

Nays—Messrs. Andrews, Chambers, Darnaby, Denny, Gillis, Glenn, Haycraft, Marshall, Prall, Rousseau, Simpson, Taylor, and Whitaker—11.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays upon the resolution as amended, which resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Andrews, Barker, Boles, Bruner, Chambers, Darnaby, DeHaven, Denny, Grover, Grundy, Irvin, Jenkins, Johnson, Marshall, McBrayer, Read, Simpson, Taylor, Wait, Walker, Walton, and Whitaker—22.

Nays—Messrs. Speaker, (T. P. Porter), Alexander, Anthony, Cissell, Coady, Davidson, Fisk, Gilson, Glenn, Haycraft, Pennebaker, Prall, Rhea, Rousseau, and Rust—16.

The SPEAKER decided the resolution rejected upon the ground that a majority of two thirds was requisite to suspend the rules of the Senate, which was the effect of this resolution.

Mr. CHAMBERS, appealed from the decision of the SPEAKER.

By agreement the consideration of the appeal was postponed in order to enable the SPEAKER to review his decision.

HOUSE BILL.

Mr. PENNEBAKER moved to suspend the rules to take up a bill from the H. R. incorporating the Salvisa and Kirkwood turnpike road company, motion rejected.

Mr. PENNEBAKER moved to adjourn, rejected on a call of yeas and nays—18 to 20.

Mr. ANDREWS at 11:10 o'clock moved a recess for 20 minutes, rejected on call of yeas and nays.

On motion of Mr. READ the rules were suspended and the consideration of the bill incorporating the Salvisa and Kirkwood turnpike road company, passed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1861.

[COMMITTEES]—Mr. F. NEIL introduced the resolution in relation to Banks, on yesterday, instead of Mr. W. L. Neal, as reported. Rejected.

The House did not pursue to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. W. T. Moore, of the Christian Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

NEW MEMBER.

WILLIS B. MACHEN, member elect from the counties of Caldwell and Lyon, appeared and was qualified.

Mr. HODGE moved that the Committee on Federal Relations be increased from seven to eleven members. Adopted.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. CARLISLE, (2) LYNE, RIDDLE, GEIGER, and FINN, and were appropriately referred.

A message from the Senate was received transmitting a series of resolutions on Federal Relations.

Mr. McKEE moved to suspend the rules in order to take up the resolutions. Lost.

Mr. CLEARY offered a motion to reconsider the vote concerning the hoisting the American flag.

Mr. HARRISON moved to consider the motion immediately. Adopted.

Mr. HARRISON then moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Adopted.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Leave to bring in a bill to establish the town of Harbottle, in Hart county. Passed over.

Leave to bring in a bill to legalize a suspension of specie payment by all banks of issue in Kentucky.

Mr. WM. JOHNSON thought such a bill could do no good, but might do great injury, by creating the impression that our banks are in a precarious condition. He did not know that the banks desire the passage of such a measure.

Mr. GAITHER thought the bill would do a great deal of good, by giving the banks the power to accommodate. The banks were being run upon, and he wanted them protected.

Mr. EWING thought the banks ought to have the privilege of suspending, provided they were surrounded by banks that had suspended; gold was in demand, and every bill or note they let out, was returned for the coin.

Mr. BURMAN was opposed to allowing this privilege until the banks responded to the resolution passed by this House on yesterday.

The leave was then granted and referred to Committee on Banks.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. LYNE—A bill to regulate the time of holding courts in the 14th Judicial District.

Mr. IRELAND—An act for the benefit of the school of Greenup and Barren counties. Adopted.

Mr. F. NEIL—A bill to amend the act incorporating the Baptist Church in Shelbyville. Education.

Mr. BURMAN—A bill for the benefit of the Richmond and Lapeer turnpike road company. Special Committee.

Mr. PAUL COOKER—A bill for the benefit of W. S. Gibbs, late Sheriff of Hancock county. Education.

Mr. GAITHER—A bill to establish the Highland Coal Company. Special Committee.

Mr. BUCKNER—A bill for the benefit of the Lenoir county court. Judiciary.

Mr. M. J. COOK—A bill to repeal an act to better organize the Militia, passed in 1850. Military Affairs.

Mr. GOWDY—A bill concerning the Police Courts of Paducah. Special Committee.

Mr. HITT—A bill for the benefit of the Common Schools of this Commonwealth. Education.

Several other leaves were granted, when Mr. GALE moved that all leaves to bring in bills be referred to the Committee on Local Legislation. Adopted.

BANK COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. F. Neil, D. P. White, and Ewing a committee to confer with the banks in relation to suspension of specie payment.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HODGE offered the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky view with profound grief and sorrow, the dangers which threaten the perpetuity of the Federal Union, that they cannot see it ruptured, impaired, dissolved, or weakened, without raising their voices in solemn and earnest remonstrance, and that they will not abandon the hope that it may be preserved, or cease their exertions to that end so long as their appeals are listened to by their fellow-citizens, or their efforts are permitted, and as evidence of the sincerity of their desire that the calamities which overshadow it may ultimately be averted.

Resolved, That we appeal by every memory of the common love and fraternal affection of the past, by every emotion of patriotism which animates the breast of freemen, and by every hope for our future welfare as a great and prosperous people, to our fellow-citizens of the Southern

States to suspend all every action tending to further secession upon the part of any State from the Federal Union; and

Resolved, That while we thus appeal to the common sense and patriotism of the citizens of the South, we do not hesitate to protest against the exercise of force or coercion upon the part of the Federal Government against any of the States or the citizens thereof who have seceded from the Union, and we invoke upon the part of the Federal Government a spirit of forbearance, moderation, and conciliation, convinced as we are, that a Union founded upon or preserved by violence and force is not impossible, but unadvisable.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays upon the resolution as amended, which resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Speaker, (T. P. Porter), Alexander, Anthony, Barker, Boles, Bruner, Cissell, Coady, Davidson, Fisk, Gilson, Grover, Grundy, Irvin, Jenkins, Johnson, Marshall, McBrayer, Read, Simpson, Taylor, Wait, Walker, Walton, and Whitaker—22.

Nays—Messrs. Andrews, Chambers, Darnaby, Denny, Gillis, Glenn, Haycraft, Marshall, Prall, Rousseau, Simpson, Taylor, and Whitaker—11.

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OST, a Red and White SETTER BITCH PUPPY.
Send the same to this office,
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